

# The Cairo Evening Bulletin.

Office, 225 Washington Avenue, Democrat Hall; Editorial Rooms, Ohio Levee, over Barclay's Drug Store.

DAILY EDITION.

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JOHN H. OBERLY & CO.

## OFFICIAL PAPER OF COUNTY AND CITY

### A MEASURE FULL OF DISASTER TO THE VITAL INTERESTS OF ILLINOIS.

The people of Illinois rely upon the good sense of the house to defeat the mischievous bill that recently passed the senate, regulating the fare upon railroads within the jurisdiction of the state. Certainly a more ill-judged measure, or one calculated to work greater disaster upon the common welfare of the people, was never conceived by an intelligent legislator.

The senate did not, most evidently, pursue the operation of this measure beyond its immediate effect upon the railroad passage fare it aimed to regulate. Assuredly, in view of the crushing blow it must inflict upon the prosperity of the whole people, no sensible, honest body of men could seriously entertain it for a single moment. Declare it to be a law, and from that day the great railroad interests of Illinois will commence languishing, and, languishing, many of the poorer railroad corporations will cease to exist. Pass such a law, and you put Illinois at a disadvantage that will show itself in her languor and the vitality of her sister states not enervated by so baneful a measure.

There are railroads in the state, terminating at Chicago, that would, possibly, live and even prosper under a regulation that would allow them to charge no more than three cents per mile for passenger travel. Roads upon which full passenger trains leave three or four times every day might stand the pressure; but what would be the fate of those other roads whose empty passenger coaches tell of a struggle to exist even under the present rate of passenger fare? Day after day, we see trains arrive at and depart from Cairo with not more than twenty passengers on board! Does any sane man suppose that even the Illinois Central company, with all the vast wealth it has at command, would continue the suicidal force of operating the southern section of its road, if its regular passenger trains yielded no more than sixty dollars a trip? Enact the unwise law proposed, and a single passenger coach attached to a daily freight train will be the style in which the Illinois Central will be compelled to fulfill its obligation "to perpetually operate its road to Cairo."

Southern Illinois has just commenced emerging from the lethargy that has kept her in poverty and obscurity. Railroads traversing nearly every county have been planned, and the construction of many of them provided for. Upon the promised influence of these roads our people have built high hopes. They are regarded as the agencies that are to develop the rich natural resources of the country, and to enrich and enervate the people. The law proposed will crush down these hopes; will drive away every dollar of capital that seeks employment in the upbuilding of such enterprises, and set us back ten years on the sure road to prosperity that we are now pursuing.

Egypt is sparsely populated, and for that reason great difficulty attends our negotiations for capital from abroad to build our railroads. Let it go forth that that capital, if invested, becomes subject to the whims and caprices of our legislature, and there will be cause to suspect the sanity of any man who invests with us a single dollar.

If the legislature possessed the constitutional right to regulate the fare upon the railroads of the state, it would be impolitic and disastrous to exercise that power. But their right being questioned, the senate has been guilty of exercising a doubtful power in a manner detrimental to the common weal.

The claim that such a law would be a blow upon "monopolies" is unworthy the dignity of the Illinois legislature. What there is of truth in the hue and cry of "railroad monopolies" will be attended to by the people. For such evils correctives are invariably provided; but what is there partaking of the nature of monopoly in our railroad system, so enormous, so wicked, that we must, forsooth, provide against the construction of any more railroads? The Illinois Central is held as the chief transgressor, and what has been the history of that great thoroughfare? It has peopled the vast area of our state with at least a million and a half of industrious and thrifty inhabitants; it has brought millions of acres of land under cultivation, which, without its presence, would be lying to-day in a state of nature. It has caused the uprise of cities, towns and villages; the opening of mines and quarries, and, in short, has lifted us from the position of the twelfth to that of the fourth state in the union, in the short space of twelve years. Yet it is a "cursed monopoly?" Farmers convey their surplus products to market, by employing the facilities it affords, at one half the cost they formerly incurred; they travel here and there in one-tenth of the time and for one fifth of the cost—yet there are some who pronounce the road a curse and would have it abated. We are no apologist for the wrong-doing of the Illinois Central railroad company. In many things they may be exacting and arbitrary; but weighing the bad in a balance with the good, we find the preponderance so decidedly in favor of the latter, that we would feel ourselves untrue to the people did we not defend it against measures aimed to cripple its usefulness. But the bill in question presents no cure for the alleged monopolizing character of the Illinois Central. On the contrary, it would foster, protect and perpetuate it. Monopolies are not killed by law, but by competition; and the law proposed, by providing against the construction of any more railroads in the state, cuts off all probabilities of com-

petition. Grant the power of the legislature to fix the rate of railroad travel at three cents and you grant the power to fix it at one cent. You place railroad companies wholly at the mercy of a legislature that may cripple or destroy at will. Under such a condition of affairs, where is the company or corporation so reckless of its own interests as to build railroads among us, while superior and unrestricted fields for investment are presented in every state and territory of the United States? Nowhere, most assuredly.

The people of Illinois, then, call upon their representatives in the house to kill off this monstrous measure of the senate that would crush out the vitality of state, while all is progress and prosperity around us. The people of Southern Illinois, in particular, demand of their representatives to oppose with zeal and determination, the infliction of so severe a blow to their chief interest, and to relax no effort until the danger has passed in the death of the measure.

### BANKS RAYING INTEREST ON DEPOSITS—WILSON'S AMENDMENT TO THE NATIONAL BANKING LAW.

Senator Wilson has introduced an amendment to the "National Currency Act," and many of its provisions we think sound, and would work for the safety of banks and the people alike.

Section first provides that "no bank organized under said act shall pay or receive interest on money in any form for, or on account of, a deposit made by, with or on account of, any other bank, corporation or individual." We think the whole system of banks paying interest on deposits is wrong and injurious to individuals, as well as dangerous to the banks themselves. To borrow money by banks is in direct opposition to the purpose and spirit of their creation, which was the loaning of money to facilitate business. When a bank becomes a borrower of money it at once becomes a competitor with business men, who require loans, and not their aid and help. But this is not the worst feature of banks paying interest, and more particularly in the country. When money is easy, individuals are seeking to place their funds where it will bear interest, and yet be available at sight. A bank paying interest thus gets an accumulation of funds on which they pay interest, but the individual still claiming the right to draw the same at sight. The bank, of course, can only make it profitable by loaning the same on time, and at a greater interest than it pays. This does very well as long as the money market remains easy, but panics will come and the same cause that makes a stringency in commercial circles works more certainly on banks. The depositor calls for his money on sight. The bank can only collect at maturity of its paper, and not at all times when due. The inevitable result is, a bank, having a large deposit, must suspend, or if they keep safe lose the interest they pay. Hence, we say, no bank should pay interest. Banks, in the eastern cities, can safely pay a small per cent; for their money can be loaned on call; but this is a direct injury to commerce, and has a tendency to take money out of business circles and concentrate it in the commercial cities, thus crippling the business of the country. The whole system is wrong, and we hope the amendment will pass.

### COOL ASSURANCE.

The coolest piece of assurance we have met with in years, is presented in the following extract from the Paducah 'Herald.' It is more than cool; it is funny, and no man enjoys it more keenly than the editor of the 'Herald' himself. Read it:

No one sees better than the editors of the 'Bulletin' that the southern railroad line from Paducah is a fixed fact—that a railroad bridge will be built across the Ohio river at Paducah—that Memphis will build a road to this point, that the Mobile & Ohio road will find its way here—that the Vincennes, St. Louis and Illinois Central roads will all seek the same crossing and the same connections with the south. Not to see this, is to shut ones eyes to the logic of events.

We will not assert it, but we shall not be astonished if we live to see the day when Cairo will build a railroad to reach the great railroad center at Paducah.

The town in whose behalf such preposterously exaggerated claims are put forth, has a little forty mile string of railroad running back into the woods; but for what purpose has not been developed. And a railroad bridge at Paducah! To place it above high-water would require approaches of a height that would necessitate a line of balloons to perfect communication between the cars and the town!

We admire Paducah's energy, and if she will only "go easy" Cairo will yet take her under the "shadow of her wing" and make something out of her.

### General Halpine's Family.

The New York Tribune says: "Though the dead are soon forgotten, we trust there are still many friends of the late general Charles G. Halpine who will hear with a melancholy satisfaction that the income of the register's office, which, through the intervention of generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and other friends, was secured to his widow and orphans, has amounted to full eighteen thousand dollars; all of which has been inherited directly by their son—general Patrick H. Jones, who received the office from governor Fenton, declining to receive any fraction of the proceeds. This amount, added to what was left by general Halpine, mainly in the form of a house but partially paid for, secures to the widow and her six minor children (only two of them boys, and they the fourth and sixth in years) the means of keeping the wolf from the door. We are sure that thousands who never met general Halpine, with all who personally knew him, will hear this with pleasure."

The Detroit 'Tribune' calls Black Kettle's half-orphans, "fatherless skeletons."

### HON. N. R. CASEY.

Dowdall, of the 'Peoria Democrat' pays the following handsome compliment to our representative in the house, the hon. N. R. Casey: Dr. N. R. Casey, son of old governor Casey, is, we believe, accredited the honor of leading the democratic side of the house, and it could be left in but few able hands. Thoroughly posted in parliamentary law, a ready debater and clear thinker, he is full match if not a head and shoulders above any member on the other side. Mr. Bailey, of Stevenson, is taking the lead of the republican side, and though a new member he has shown himself far above the average.

[From the Sandusky (Ohio) Register.]

A prize of two dollars was recently offered to any member of the Connecticut Teachers' Institute who could write and spell correctly the words in the following sentence: "It is an agreeable sight to witness the unparalleled embarrassment of an unlearned peddler, attempting to gauge the symmetry of a peeled onion, which a sybil has stabled with a pondar, regardless of the innuendoes of the lilies of cornelian hue." Thirty-eight teachers competed for the prize, but not one was successful.

The negro war in Georgia has been partially stopped. Some of the ring-leaders, after robbing and murdering various of the planters, so soon as they found that warrants, were out for their arrest by the state authorities, and a posse being organized to take them, surrendered to the U. S. soldiers. Gen. Thomas, in a report to gen. Grant, clearly indicates that he favors the negroes and intends to shield them.

A letter from London says Jeff. Davis and wife have been visiting Ireland, where they were warmly received by the English officials at Dublin. They dined with the lord lieutenant of Ireland and attended the official reception. They expected to spend the winter in the south of France.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### LUMBER.

**SAW MILL OF E. T. ROSS.**  
CORNER OF LOCUST AND SECOND STREET.  
Lumber of All Kinds on Hand, and Cut to Order.

Also,  
Slab Wood on Hand and for Sale Low.

At the Saw Mill of E. T. ROSS, corner of Levee and Second Street. jan18dt

#### SPIRITS AFLOAT.

The undersigned caught afloat in the Ohio river, on Saturday the 16th inst., a barrel of liquid marked "Old Bourbon Whisky." The owner, by proving property and paying charges, can obtain the same. W. H. SANDUSKY, Ferry-boat "Cairo." Jan. 15, 1869-3m

#### DRY GOODS, ETC.

**R. H. CUNNINGHAM,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

CUTLERY, NOTIONS

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

LADIES DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,

Blankets, Cassimeres and Jeans

Best Calicoes.....12 1/2c.  
DeLaines.....20c.  
Heavy Brown Domestic.....15c.  
Hoop Skirts.....50c.  
500 Gents' Hats at.....75c. cash

A Splendid Line of

WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES

Buyers will do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

**R. H. CUNNINGHAM,**  
No. 60 Ohio Levee,  
CAIRO, ILL.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

**CAIRO CASINO.**

This society will celebrate its first anniversary by a grand

**Maskerade Ball, at Washington Hall**

Monday Evening, January 25, 1869.

**Tickets.....\$1 00**

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

**H. MYERS, W. ALBA,**

**W. T. BEERWART.**

FLOOR MANAGERS.

**C. F. YEAGER, LUIS BLATTAU,**

**W. BOGE, C. SCHULTZ.**

#### GAS FITTERS.

**CHANGE OF FIRM.**

**C. F. YEAGER & CO.,**

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of

Aug. Korneyer, are prepared to do all kinds of

**Gas and Steam Fitting.**

In a neat and workmanlike manner. We are also prepared

to repair all kinds of gas fixtures, and by our process of

brazing and gilding make them in every particular as good as new. Those having such fixtures,

will please give us a call—satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

**C. F. YEAGER,**  
**F. E. MURRAY.**

### FOR SALE.

#### TWO PRINTERS.

**Complete Country Newspaper**

—AND—

#### JOB OFFICES

FOR SALE

—AT—

**Very Low Figures.**

Read the Descriptive List

—OF—

#### Printing Materials Offered

On Tuesday, the 5th inst., the undersigned purchased, at a public sale, all the printing material heretofore used by the Cairo Democrat Company. Having purchased, previous to this sale, a complete Job Office, and all the material necessary for the publication of the 'Cairo Evening Bulletin,' we have no individual use for this material, and will dispose of most of it entire, or in part, at figures which cannot fail to satisfy those wishing to purchase. The material was sold in an unquestioned bargain, and was bought in at an astonishingly low price.

A perusal of the Descriptive List will at once give an idea of the size and quantity of material used in the Cairo 'Democrat' office.

#### The Job Department

Is complete, and the type used partially new, and of the very latest style—at large number of fonts, in fact, having been received from the foundry within the six months past. The list of presses comprise the "Nonpareil" jobber, the "Gordon," and the Washington hand-presses, Nos. 5 and 2, and a Cincinnati hand-press, No. 2, all in splendid running order and as good as new.

#### The Newspaper Department

In the quantity and quality of its material, forms one of the most complete offices in the Southwest. The quantity of Brevier and Nonpareil is sufficient to publish a paper of the size of the Chicago 'Tribune' or 'Times,' or Cincinnati 'Enquirer,' with their respective weekly and tri-weekly editions. The cases, galleys, stones, stands, racks, standing-galleys, column rules, are all in excellent condition, and ready for immediate use. We can supply six country papers with full offices, complete in every detail.

**The Terms.**  
As we had to pay cash in hand for the office, and as cash is just now in demand with us, we can sell only upon the same terms.

#### Country Prints

Can now avail themselves of a rare and excellent opportunity to purchase complete job or newspaper offices, or both combined. Those who cannot call in person, can, by addressing the undersigned, and stating (from the descriptive list) the articles desired, obtain the prices, and any other information that may be wished.

#### Read the Descriptive List.

IN JOB ROOM.

One "Washington" hand-press, No. 2, and roller-frame.

One "Washington" booker and hand-press.

One "Cincinnati" hand-press.

One "Wells" nonpareil on press and appurtenances.

One "Gordon's" paper cutter.

One "Tremont" safe and machine Co's card cutter.

One "Ruggles" card cutter.

Thirteen type cases.

Seven type cases, with cases.

One wood-type cabinet, with racks.

Fifty founts wood-type.

Two hundred and thirty-nine type cases.

One hundred and sixty-eight founts metal-type.

One fount metal labor-saving rule.

Sixteen steel composing sticks.

Eight imposing stones.

Five stands for same.

One desk.

Three tables.

One paper cabinet.

One sink.

Thirty-seven news and job chases.

Five loose cross-bars for chases.

Thirteen brass galleys.

Five wood galleys.

Two founts labor-saving rule.

Four labor-saving rule cases.

One ironing mangle.

One cabinet for job inks.

One pair dividers.

One pair shears.

One pair bellows.

Two founts brier.

One fount nonpareil.

Two founts pic.

Nine founts metal border.

Three founts wood.

Three hundred job cuts and ornaments.

One lot small newspaper cuts and ornaments.

Six specimen books.

Two mallets.

Two shooting-sticks.

One planer.

Two saws.

One lot quoin and wood furniture.

Two wood composing sticks.

Two iron kettles.

One cabinet hand-press.

Two boxes type sorts.

Two roller frames.

Two roller sticks.

One ink knife.

Four files.

One fount German news type, wood type.

Two ink stones.

Five founts metal German job type.

One oil can.

Three ladders.

One lot job leads.

IN NEWS ROOM.

Three standing galleys.

Four tables.

Five paper boards.

One sink.

Seven imposing stones.

Four stands for same.

One small ink stone.

One roller box.

Nine type stands.

Seventy type cases.

Thirty-two founts advertising type.

One fount brier news type.

One fount nonpareil news type.

Nine wood galleys.

Twenty-eight brass galleys.

Three pairs news chases.

Two sets newspaper column and head rules.

Two sets iron side and foot sticks.

One lot brass rules and dashes.

One lot news leads.

One water pail and dipper.

One clock.

One desk.

Thirteen iron composing sticks.

Two mallets.

Two shooting-sticks.

Two planers.

One hammer.

One monkey wrench.

Two galleys racks.

Three oil cans.

Two tubs.

One iron kettle.

One stove and pipe.

Two tin wash dishes.

One tin watering pot.

One composition kettle.

One lot quoin.

Two cases news cuts and ornaments.

JOHN H. OBERLY, Cairo Evening Bulletin.

**PRINTING.—BILL HEADS.**

**POSTERS,**

**Of Every Description,**

Printed at the office of the Cairo Bulletin.

### GRAIN ELEVATOR.

**THE CENTRAL ELEVATOR**

IS NOW

Ready for Receiving all Kinds of Grain

In Bulk

From cars and delivering the same either in bags or bulk on barges or boats.

The Elevator is owned and will be managed by the same parties owning and managing the Central Elevator at Chicago.

All grain received by us will be

**Inspected and Graded**

By an inspector appointed by the U. S. N. R. Co. For the present season, Mr. J. H. Bloomfield, who has acted in the same capacity during the past summer at Danville with so much satisfaction to all parties, will be the inspector.

All grain will be at the owner's risk of damage from fire and heating.

**RATES OF STORAGE.**

Receiving and delivering to barges, grain in good order, including storage not to exceed 30 days, two cents per bushel.

Storage for each additional five days, or part thereof, one-half cent per bushel.

Receiving and delivering to barges, "unsound" grain including storage not exceeding five days, two cents per bushel.

Storage for every additional five days, or part thereof, one cent per bushel.

Bagging and tying bags, one-half cent per bushel.

Bagging and sewing bags, one cent per bushel.

We purpose to continue our services strictly to the storage of grain.

J. & E. BUCKINGHAM, jan18dt

Cairo, Ill., Jan. 1, 1869.